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THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRAM
FOR
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

1985 - 1987

under the

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
(P. L. 98-480, FY 1985)

(The Second Supplement to the 1983-1988 Program)

FY 1985

South Carolina State Library
1500 Senate Street
Post Office Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

JAN 1 1 1985

STATE DOCUMENTS

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I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The South Carolina Program for Library Development 1983-1988 was prepared as the South Carolina long-range program document required by the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by P.L. 95-123. This document is its second supplement.

It is the purpose of this Act to assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the States which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State Library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries, and in strengthening major urban resource libraries.¹

In addition to meeting the requirements of Public Law 95-123, these documents serve as basic statements summarizing the objectives, policies, and programs undertaken for the improvement of library service, particularly those assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act, and provide a guide for libraries wishing to participate in the LSCA program. They also serve as state planning documents.

EVOLUTION OF THE LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

Long-range planning has been the basis of library development in South Carolina for many years. Since 1956 the Library Services and Construction Act has been a major consideration in the planning process. Early LSCA projects, though continuously evolving and shaped to capitalize on opportune circumstances, were all aimed at the correction of the major deficiencies in public library service in the State: an inadequate state level program, inadequate reference service from State and local levels, an inadequate supply of professionally trained librarians, and units of library administration too small to provide adequate service.

By 1970 the original objectives had been largely attained. The passage of Public Law 91-600, with its new emphases for LSCA, and the Office of Education's commitment to systematic planning and evaluation began a new era. State Library staff participated in the Statewide Library Planning and Evaluation Institute presented by the Ohio State University Evaluation Center and, since 1972, have developed carefully formulated long-range and annual programs according to procedures advocated there. Service to the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the institutionalized showed dramatic

¹Library Services and Construction Act, PL 95-123, October 7, 1977.

gains in this period; but general public library development continued. Public library service became available to the entire population of South Carolina. All forty-six counties in the state now have legally established county library systems. Library Services and Construction Act Title I funds helped make these developments possible. Emphasis has now shifted from the establishment of public libraries to the improvement of library service for all South Carolinians. Future planning will change in response to demographic and technological changes.

Long range planning in recent years has been influenced by several events. P.L. 95-123 established new LSCA priorities. The Governor's Conference on Library and Information Service in 1979 brought into sharp focus the concerns of library patrons and librarians from all types of libraries. In 1981 a feasibility study on establishing a statewide library network was completed. With new LSCA legislation anticipated in the near future, further changes in the library program will be made to comply with new priorities and needs.

The LSCA Advisory Council meets quarterly to discuss LSCA priorities and how current projects are meeting them. Comments are compiled and considered in the development of the Long-Range Plan and the Annual Program. Prior to the submission of the Long-Range Plan the Advisory Council has the opportunity to make additional comments. At each meeting of the Council one aspect of the State Library's program is highlighted to present a more thorough picture of library service in South Carolina. Plans for FY 85 and FY 86 are:

December 1984	Blind and Physically Handicapped
March 1985	Interlibrary Cooperation
June 1985	Institutional Service
September 1985	Service to State Government
December 1985	Continuing Education
March 1986	Consultant Services
June 1986	Construction
September 1986	Literacy

The State Library Board meets six times per year. Copies of LSCA documents are distributed to Board members. The State Librarian in her monthly reports keeps the Board informed of developments in the LSCA program. More detailed reports are made at Board meetings when appropriate. A member of the Board serves ex-officio on the LSCA Advisory Council.

The Association of Public Library Administrators is an organization composed of directors of the state's public libraries. At their quarterly meetings the State Library reports on LSCA activities and solicits comments about the future direction of LSCA planning.

Since 1980 the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking has been meeting regularly to provide input to the State Library on the future of networking in South Carolina. Members assisted with the development of the RFP for the 1981 network feasibility study. In the past year they have served as an important resource as the State Library developed plans for a statewide library network. As plans progress the Task Force will continue to serve in this advisory role.

For a discussion of the evaluation of the LSCA program, see p. 39 of The South Carolina Program for Library Development, 1983-1988.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Library Services and Construction Act documents are published and distributed according to LSCA guidelines and EDGAR.

1. Long-Range Program

Notice of the publication of the proposed Long-Range Program will be made at least sixty days prior to the date of submission to the Education Department. A copy will be available for inspection at the South Carolina State Library. Public comments will be accepted for thirty days.

Discussions of the proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators, and the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking.

Copies of the original documents and the annual revisions are distributed to each public library system in the state, to major academic libraries, to members of the LSCA Advisory Council, and to members of the State Library Board, and to selected state officials.

Announcements of the document's availability are made through the news media and News for South Carolina Libraries.

Copies of the program are sent to selected state library agencies and library schools and to others by request. The document is supplied to the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) for reproduction on microfiche.

2. Annual Programs and Projects

Notice of the publication of the proposed Annual Program will be made at least sixty days prior to the date of submission to the Education Department. A copy will be available for inspection at the South Carolina State Library. Public comments will be accepted for thirty days.

Discussions of the proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, the Association of Public Library Administrators, and the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking.

Annual Programs are distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long-range program.

Announcements of projects are mailed directly to all libraries eligible to apply and publicized in News for South Carolina Libraries.

3. Evaluation

A narrative summary of LSCA funded activities is distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long-range program. Project evaluations and the evaluation prepared for the U. S. Department of Education are available for inspection at the State Library.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE 1983 PROGRAM

The South Carolina Program for Library Development, 1983-1988 was the result of intensive analysis by the State Library staff of programs and needs of South Carolina libraries and the informational needs of South Carolinians. This document is the second supplement to the 1983-1988 program and should be used in conjunction with the basic document. Background information, statistical data, needs assessments, standards, and criteria found in Chapters II, III, and IV remain valid and have not been duplicated. However supplemental information has been provided when needed. Title II references should be made to the separately produced long-range plan in FY 83 for funding under the "Jobs Bill". In accordance with recent Department of Education directives this plan is a three year plan, not five years as in the past.

CRITERIA USED IN ALLOCATING FUNDS UNDER TITLE I

The State Library treats all "purposes" set forth in section 102 of LSCA as priorities with the exception of service to limited English-speaking people. As soon as funding levels are known, funds are allocated to these areas to meet stated needs. No arbitrary percentage is outlined in the Long-Range Plan, thus giving the State Library flexibility in meeting changing needs without having to revise the Long-Range Plan. Maintenance of effort for institutions and service to the blind and physically handicapped is "ensured" before the allocation of funds is made.

CRITERIA USED IN APPROVING TITLE III APPLICATIONS

The criteria on pages 37-38 of the 1983 Long-Range Plan address Title III as well as Title I. Equal weight is assigned to them. The priorities on page 44 are listed in order of importance.

COORDINATION OF PROGRAMS

The Governor's Grants Services Division forwards to the State Library for comment applications for federal assistance for library programs by the academic libraries in the state. The Task Force on Library Automation and Networking serves as a vehicle to coordinate efforts in providing library services statewide without unnecessary duplication.

II. THE LIBRARY PUBLIC

Demographic information found in the 1983 Long-Range Plan was based on the 1980 census. Such data is still valid and need not be duplicated here.

The South Carolina State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must be tailored to meet the special needs of each group.

For those who are economically disadvantaged the library must attempt to:

- A. Extend library service to that segment of the urban and rural population which because of economic, cultural, social, and educational handicaps are not users of the public library. Special priority must be given to areas with high concentrations of low-income families.
- B. Make library trustees and staff aware of the service needs of the disadvantaged population.
- C. Make service to the disadvantaged an integral part of public library service.

To this end the library must be concerned with making library services accessible, providing materials in appropriate formats, and conducting public awareness programs to interpret the benefits of good library service. It has been demonstrated that the geographically isolated, the educationally and culturally deprived, and the financially disadvantaged do not make full use of library service.

Illiteracy remains a major problem in South Carolina with 25.7% of adults over 25 years of age considered to be functionally illiterate. The State Library has a history of funding projects to combat illiteracy. A major cooperative effort begun in FY 84 will continue in FY 85. Participants in this effort at the State level include the State Library, the Office of Adult Education, the Governor's Office, the Lieutenant Governor's Office, and the South Carolina Literacy Association. Additional funding became available when the Governor's Office transferred a VISTA project to the State Library. In FY 85 the State Library will apply for another VISTA grant. It is estimated that fifteen counties will receive LSCA assistance in FY 85 in this area. Because of previous LSCA funding some libraries now provide literacy programs with local funds, a true test of the value of initial LSCA funding.

In an effort to reach those who are rurally isolated and disadvantaged the State Library will continue its program to assist libraries in the replacement of worn bookmobiles as needed. A requirement of libraries to receive State Aid is "... an accepted plan (bookmobile, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area " This requirement assures access to those rurally isolated from population centers.

Libraries have used many innovative ways of identifying and serving the disadvantaged, including extension service to nursing homes, senior citizen centers, day care programs, and local correctional facilities, among others. By sharing information about successes and/or failures in these areas, libraries will be able to decide which segment of their population to target. The State Library functions as a clearinghouse for this information.

A long-term goal is to increase library usage among the disadvantaged to the state average of 35%. This will be a slow process with progress being measured a few percentage points at a time. No statistics are kept on disadvantaged users, but it is estimated that less than 10% of their number are library users.

Library service to the blind and physically handicapped is a responsibility of the State Library. Approximately 16% of the estimated 43,705 South Carolinians who are eligible for the service are taking advantage of it. The long-term goal here is to also equal the 35% total of public library use in the state. However, due to lack of an adequately sized staff and facilities which are over-crowded, this growth will also be slow. The State Library feels that ALA's staffing standards are unrealistically high and will not attempt to meet them, but several positions are needed now. Funding necessary for these positions is not available and neither is the space for them to work efficiently. The introduction of microcomputer technology in FY 83 has assisted with the workload, but staff growth will need to be postponed until sufficient space is provided. Contingency plans to effectively use all space in the existing building have been made. They include shifting the collection, weeding, purchasing additional shelving, storing equipment off-site, etc. The 1979 ALA Standards for this service have been analyzed by staff. The library is working toward meeting those not currently met. Revised standards published in 1984 are now being analyzed.

Because of their low number the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English speaking ability as a priority. The central collection of materials is still housed at the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. However no additional LSCA funds will be devoted for this purpose. Service needs are being met adequately at the local level.

III. SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIBRARIES AND THEIR NEEDS

Background information found in the 1983 Long-Range Plan is still valid. Supplemental data is enclosed for some areas to provide a clearer picture of current status.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

The basic objectives of the State Library remain the same:

- (1) To provide comprehensive library resources to the people of South Carolina, giving every individual access to the informational resources of the state.
- (2) To furnish reference, loan, and research service to State Government and State Government agencies.*
- (3) To develop a statewide library network for the purpose of sharing resources and services and promoting interlibrary cooperation.

The FY 85 State budget is \$4,573,963 of which 68% (\$3,121,820) is for State Aid to public libraries. Lacking Congressional action on FY 85 appropriations the State Library will prepare the FY 85 Annual Program at the FY 84 level of \$1,155,337 for Titles I and III. Title II, Construction is included in the Long Range Plan, but no action is being taken at this point to develop a Title II Annual Program.

To fulfill its responsibilities for library planning, development, and service, the State Library must solve problems of staffing, resources, and funding. The major areas of concern are:

(1) Materials

South Carolina's public libraries own only 1.35 books per capita based on the 1980 census, down from the 1.6 on the 1970 census. Institutional libraries, though having higher per capita holdings, have small collections limited in depth and breadth of holdings. No South Carolina library has adequate resources to serve all the needs of its patrons, none can afford to acquire all the resources needed, and to do so would be uneconomical in any case. To provide the information and materials requested by citizens, libraries, and government agencies, specialized materials and data services are needed. In order to do this the State Library's basic collection of books and periodicals should be strengthened and enlarged. The State Library is currently able to supply 80% of the materials requested. Materials not available are either secured on interlibrary loan or locations for ILL are provided. The State Library would like to maintain this percentage. In FY 83 the State book

*References to service to State Government in this document are provided strictly for informational purposes. no State, Federal, or local funds reported under the LSCA program will be used to provide service to State Government.

budget was reduced by \$29,690 to a level of \$107,000 due to budget cuts. No increase was received in FY 84 or FY 85. It is imperative that State funding be restored and increased. LSCA funds will continue to be used to supplement the State Library's book budget until such time that state funding is adequate. The FY 86 budget request includes an increase of \$84,000 for materials.

(2) State Aid

Critical to the task of developing public library service is the provision of adequate financial support. Per capita income of public libraries in South Carolina from all sources (county, state, and federal) was only \$5.60 in FY 84. This excludes funds for capital improvement. The State Library, the Association of Public Library Administrators, and the Public Library and Trustee Sections of the South Carolina Library Association established in FY 81 an interim goal of \$1.00 per capita. In FY 85 this goal was realized. More discussion of State Aid can be found under Public Libraries.

(3) Service to the Handicapped

As mentioned above service to the handicapped is severely curtailed by limitations of space and personnel, chiefly the former. The need for adequate housing is obvious. For without it additional programs are impossible. The State Library still is assigned 25,000 sq. ft. in a building to be renovated to house the State Museum. This space should be sufficient for 20 years growth. However it will not be available until 1986 at the earliest. Contingency plans are discussed elsewhere.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Public libraries in South Carolina provide a full spectrum of services to meet the informational, educational, occupational, and recreational needs of their patrons. Every South Carolinian has access to public library service from either a headquarters library, branch, station, or bookmobile. The level and sophistication of services is determined by local need and financial resources of the library. Among these services are reference, interlibrary loan, information services to business and local government, circulation of materials for all age levels, special programming for children, the elderly, the handicapped, and other groups, literacy training, outreach services, and computer literacy. It is important to note that county-wide systems enable resources to go further, thereby increasing the services available throughout the system per tax dollar. County-wide service is also mandated by state law.

Counties continue to provide the largest share of public library support. In FY 84, 83% of public library funding came from county appropriations, millage or fees, 13% from State Aid, and 4% from federal aid.

In FY 84, total public library income exceeded \$17 million, to average approximately \$5.60 per capita, an increase of \$1.6 million from FY 83. Local support increased from \$3.95 per capita in FY 83 to \$4.22 per capita. State Aid was \$0.75 in FY 84. The FY 85 State Library appropriation contains \$1.00 per capita in State Aid for public libraries. Several years

of information dissemination by the State Library, the Association of Public Library Administrators and the Public Library and Trustee Sections of SCLA were influential in getting State Aid increased. The long-range goal is to raise the State share of public library financing to 25%, incorporating minimum support requirements and an equalization formula based on county ability to pay.

The 1983 Long-Range Plan established a goal to add 50 professional librarians, matched by an equal number of support staff, by 1987. Public libraries have made moderate progress toward this goal. They are beginning FY 85 with 156 professional, an increase of eight. The goal remains.

South Carolina's public libraries added 271,349 books to their collections in FY 84 bringing total bookstock to 1.35 per capita. This is an increase over FY 83 when libraries reported 1.34 books per capita. Two books per capita is still our goal.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Deficiencies noted in 1983 are still prevalent.

Standards for institutional services listed in the 1983 Long-Range Plan are useful in some cases, but relatively meaningless in others. Analysis of existing conditions reveal the following:

Libraries serving the mentally handicapped do not have quantifiable standards, most existing standards being very vague. The Missouri State Library does have quantifiable standards. Two of South Carolina's mental hospitals meet those standards for number of volumes, magazines and newspapers; the third does not. Other media are available from the State Library. Major deficiencies occur in staffing with none of the hospitals approaching staff standards.

South Carolina has four residential facilities for the mentally retarded. Three of the four meet ALA standards for print media. It has been our experience with the level of clientele in these centers that toys, games, realia, etc. are much more effective in this area than printed materials. That has been the thrust in collection building in recent years. Again staff sizes are greatly under recommended levels.

The South Carolina School for the Deaf appears to meet minimum standards. However these standards are also vague. Schools for youthful (juvenile) offenders have ALA Standards and State Department of Education Standards. Neither school meets national standards for materials or staff. In fact, they do not approach them. They both meet state standards which are substantially lower.

Library service in the Department of Corrections is provided through a centralized library system. The system as a whole does not meet ALA Standards for collection size, being short by 12,000. Other media show a similar deficiency. Each library does have a trained librarian and a security officer, but there is too heavy a reliance on inmate assistants. Standards are not met. Only 53% of the inmate population has access to

library service. This number is misleading because of the large number of people in work-release situations where it would not be practicable to offer library service.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

No significant changes have occurred since publication of the 1983 Long-Range Plan. Enrollment for FY 84 was 72,432 (full-time) and 93,820 (head count). FY 84 income was \$19,066,123. Of this amount, 50% was expended for salaries and wages and 34% for books and materials. A total of 6,677,407 volumes were available in FY 84.

SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

Total holdings for FY 83 were 8,826,448 (6,124,882 in elementary schools and 2,701,566 in secondary schools). The average number of books per pupil was 9.31 for elementary schools and 10.65 for secondary schools. While the number of books has increased, the number of librarians has decreased since the 1983 Long-Range Plan from 1,173 to 1,062. A comprehensive school reform package supported by an increase in the sales tax went into effect with the 1984-85 school year. This package did not address the specific problems of school media centers. There will be residual benefits from it, but like A Nation at Risk the role of libraries in the educational arena was overlooked.

TEC LEARNING RESOURCE CENTERS

No significant changes have occurred since publication of the 1983 Long-Range Plan. A total of 415,923 volumes were available in FY 84.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

No significant changes have occurred since publication of the 1983 Long-Range Plan.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

The University of South Carolina College of Library and Information Science is currently examining its continuing education program. A position of Assistant Dean has been established. One-third of the Assistant Dean's time will be devoted to CE. Since professional associations are offering numerous one-day workshops on a variety of topics, the College may elect to target its program at specific audiences.

COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

During FY 84 intensive study was done to determine the possible form a state library network should take. Four Task Force meetings were held to hear

library automation authorities discuss the state network from their perspectives. The State Library engaged RMG Consultants, Inc. to facilitate detailed network discussion. The State Division of Information Resource Management also participated in these discussions. Options were considered and vendor demonstrations were held. A first-time \$50,000 State appropriation for network planning was received in FY 85. The State Library in its FY 86 State budget request is seeking funding to implement these plans. For more discussion of plans, etc., see Goal IV, Objective 2.

The State Library continued its interlibrary loan network. Retrospective conversion grants were made which significantly added to the state's holdings on OCLC. The Union List of Serials of the holdings of the State Library, Richland County Public Library, and Columbia College Library was completed.

Informal coordination of programs and projects is done by the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking. The Governor's Office affords the State Library the opportunity to comment on any federal application affecting libraries.

MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES

The City of Columbia with a 1980 population of 101,229 is the only city which qualifies as a MURL. Should LSCA be funded over \$60 million for Title I a grant would be given to the Richland County Public Library for the purchase of reference materials. For criteria for adequacy, see p. 34 of 1983 Long-Range Plan. With a limited materials budget the Richland County Public Library is unable to purchase all the specialized reference and general materials necessary to serve as a resource library.

IV. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL I.

To strengthen the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services.

By Authority of S. C. Code 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50, the South Carolina State Library is responsible for a statewide program of library development and coordination. It is the central information service for State Government, State agencies, and the libraries of the State. It provides reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service to supplement the library resources of the state. It provides leadership and technical assistance in the development of statewide library programs and local library service. It provides library service to blind and physically handicapped users and guidance and assistance to State institutions in serving institutional residents. By gubernatorial order, the State Library is charged with administering and implementing within the State the library programs provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 84-597 as amended.

In order to address this goal the State Library has identified four objectives.

Objective 1. To enhance the administrative, planning, and support capabilities required for statewide library development.

The future of library development is directly related to the strength of the State Library. With scarce resources planning has assumed new prominence. Planners must be able to determine statewide needs, set goals and devise activities to meet these needs. They must also be flexible enough to deal with budget fluctuations, as well as to respond to current and changing national and State concerns. The State Library must be able to administer state and federal funds in compliance with all state and federal requirements. As an agency of State government the State Library must also be able to respond to the ever increasing planning needs required by the State.

A goal throughout the period will be to publish LSCA documents in a timely manner, which should ensure quick release of funding when available. LSCA evaluations will also be completed by the December 31 deadline.

In FY 86 the State Library will again attempt to acquire State funding to replace LSCA funding used at the State Library. This should release additional LSCA funds for grants under Titles I and III. Failing this, similar requests will be made in subsequent years. Partial success was realized in FY 85 (State FY).

Title II funding under the FY 83 Jobs Bill will require State Library administration in FY 85. One project was completed and three were substantially completed in FY 84. Successful completion of the remaining seven building projects is projected for FY 85. Plans will naturally be revised should Title II receive additional funding.

Advisory Council activities will include quarterly meetings over the three year period. Each meeting will focus on a particular State Library program. In FY 85 blind and handicapped services, service to State government, service to State-supported institutions, and Title III activities will be discussed. In FY 86 continuing education, consultant services, construction, and literacy are tentatively set. Advisory Council members are invited to other meetings hosted by the State Library.

Dissemination of information concerning LSCA activities is crucial to public understanding of the need for and the role of Federal support for libraries. Publicity will be generated during the three year period for all LSCA projects. No statistical projections can be made on number of releases, etc. because they will be determined by the number and type of activities funded. Subgrantees are required to credit the use of LSCA in their programs when appropriate.

The General Administration, General Operations, and Library Interpretation projects will be continued to enable the State Library to conduct activities consistent with this objective. These are on-going activities and as such will be continued throughout the planning period.

Objective 2. To provide a comprehensive collection of materials necessary to meet the Library's responsibilities as the central information resource for libraries of the state, as well as State government.

The State Library functions as the central unit of a statewide reference and interlibrary loan network designed to supplement and coordinate library resources in South Carolina. It also provides special information and reference services to State government and State agencies. The State Library will select, acquire, and maintain a collection of books, documents, microforms, periodicals, and federal and state documents, of sufficient scope and depth to meet the information needs of its various constituencies. The State Library anticipates its collection should grow in the following manner:

	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Books	174,000	180,500	187,000	193,500
State Documents	34,000	36,500	39,000	41,500
Federal Documents	119,000	143,000	167,000	191,000
Microfiche	279,000	299,000	319,000	339,000
Periodicals	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

FY 85 will be the third year of operation for the State Documents Depository System. Approximately 1,000 more documents were acquired in FY 84 than anticipated. It is believed that new acquisitions of state documents will level off at 2,500 per year throughout the three year period.

The book budget from State sources was reduced in FY 83 to \$107,000 due to a State mandated cut. FY 84 and FY 85 funding are the same as FY 83. The State Library has requested restoration of the cut plus an inflation factor in its FY 86 State budget. Additional funds for materials will also be requested in future years until an adequate level has been reached.

The Strengthening the State Library Agency project will continue to supplement State appropriations for materials with the goal of substantially expanding and strengthening the library's collections to better serve the libraries of South Carolina. An objective of increasing the use of the State Library's reference and interlibrary loan services by 5% a year for the next three years has been established.

Objective 3. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Four general consultants, one children's consultant, one film consultant, and one institutional consultant form the nucleus of the State Library's library development staff. The consultant corps is supplemented by members of the Reader Services' staff, Technical Services' staff, Handicapped Services' staff, or Administrative staff, when appropriate. The consultants provide technical assistance to public and institutional libraries on such matters as budget preparation, personnel practices, collection development, and library construction. They assist with needs analysis, program planning, in-service training, and the implementation and evaluation of LSCA projects. The general consultants also supervise the administration of State Aid. The consultants are on-call to work with library staffs, trustees, Friends, building committees, local government officials, and other groups interested in quality library service.

In FY 84 a new general consultant joined the field staff. County assignments were adjusted to capitalize on the strengths of all four generalists. Before the end of the year this person resigned which means the State Library will need to search for a replacement. In the interim the workload will be shared by the remaining staff. Since progress in library development is often accomplished over a period of years, it is important that this vacancy be filled as soon as possible so strong relationships can be maintained between the State Library and public libraries.

There will be seven new county library directors to orient in FY 85, an unusually large number. Based on recent experience we project three new directors in FY 86 and FY 87.

Project objectives for the field staff are discussed elsewhere in this document. It is estimated that field staff members will make 250 field trips per year in furtherance of this objective.

Objective 4. To centralize at the State level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

The State Library maintains a collection of 16mm films which are available on loan to public and institutional libraries. Such a collection at the State level prevents costly duplication of expensive resources and makes available to the public a far broader selection of films than any library could provide alone. The film consultant, with the assistance of other staff when appropriate, previews, selects, and maintains the film collection. The following projections are being made:

	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>
Film Titles	1,600	1,825	2,050	2,275
No. of Film Programs	4,500	5,000	5,500	6,000
Attendance	109,000	112,000	115,000	118,000

In FY 83 four counties conducted a successful pilot project lending films to organizations. Increasing the number of libraries offering organizational service and the number of organizational users will be objectives in the next three years. Eighteen public library systems have now agreed to lend films to local organizations.

New film acquisitions will be announced in FY 85 in the quarterly film newsletter. Special lists will also be printed. A new edition of the catalog is slated for FY 86.

The film consultant will continue working with libraries via field trips. It is estimated that 25 field trips per year will be made. To encourage greater use of films a two-day workshop is planned for FY 86.

Since the employment of a children's consultant in 1979 the State Library has provided increased services to public libraries in the area of children's programming. An orientation manual for children's librarians will be published in FY 85. The program at the November 1984 meeting of the Association of Public Library Administrators will be on children's services (the role of the director, what should be expected from children's services, etc.).

A statewide summer reading club will be coordinated by the State Library in each of the three years. The film program (see above) also includes children's films. The children's consultant assists in the selection of them, as well as assists libraries in programming them. Approximately 75 of the 200 films to be added each year will be children's films. In FY 85 duplicate prints will be purchased of children's films not already duplicated. Early Childhood Media Clearinghouse activities will continue throughout the period. A circulating collection of puppets will be available also.

There will be at least six new children's librarians to orient in FY 85. Several libraries have vacancies or are considering creating new positions in children's services. The children's consultant encourages the employment of children's librarians where appropriate and stands ready to assist in any way in developing services. She will try to visit each public library once yearly during the three year period.

The State Library, under the Library Interpretation Project, coordinates a statewide public relations program. On-going activities will include news releases, feature articles, broadcast announcements, interviews, folders, brochures and booklists, and special printed materials. This project supports all major State Library programs, each LSCA project, and appropriate public and institutional library programs.

The State Library will provide continuing education opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees each year. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will also plan special workshops given by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. A workshop for public library directors and finance staffs will be held in Spring 1985 to review planning, budgeting, and accounting requirements of the State and Federal governments. This will be especially critical with the anticipated passage of renewed LSCA legislation and accompanying regulations. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with USC's College of Library and Information Science. Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III (such as Cooperative Reference Exchange) in addition to traditional Title I activities.

GOAL II.

To expand and improve public library services throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens.

Objective 1. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support for library services from local, state, federal and other funds.

In FY 84 local support for public libraries was 83%, State support was 13%, federal support was 4%, and private contributions were less than 1%. This ratio has remained relatively constant over the last several years.

Property taxes at the local level remain the primary source of public library funding. Statewide property reassessment has caused some counties to provide no growth budgets over the past few years. Local support was \$4.22 per capita in FY 84. Future goals are \$4.75 for FY 85, \$5.00 for FY 86, and \$5.25 for FY 87. The State Library will continue to publish South Carolina Public Libraries Annual Statistical Summary to provide libraries with comparative data for budget justifications.

There has been a State Aid program in South Carolina since 1943. It has been on a per capita basis since 1967. In FY 84 the level of funding was 75¢ per capita. Except for FY 82 and FY 83, when budget shortfalls reduced it to 73.3¢ and 71¢ per capita, it has been at 75¢ per capita since FY 81. After several unsuccessful attempts the State Library was successful in getting State Aid increased to \$1.00 per capita for FY 85. The Association of Public Library Administrators (APLA) and the Public Library and Trustee Sections of SCLA helped in achieving this goal. These groups will sponsor the Fourth Annual Library Legislative Day in FY 85 to continue informing legislators and State officials of the benefits of public libraries.

APLA, library trustees, and Friends are also promoting the continuation of federal support for libraries. Top priority now is the extension of LSCA with adequate levels of support.

Public libraries, as noted above, receive less than 1% of their operating support from private contributions. There was an increase in contributions for capital improvements in FY 84 which can primarily be attributed to the availability of Title II funding.

Objective 2. To enable public libraries to improve their level of service by providing incentive grants for services and activities which support state and LSCA priorities, including personnel, collection development, and equipment.

The State Library will continue to offer per capita grants for public libraries to improve or extend service in areas of demonstrated need. Grants will be made available to strengthen existing library programs by adding trained staff; to extend service to new groups by a variety of outreach methods, such as bookmobile programs, deposit collections, and innovative and/or experimental programs targeted for certain groups; to expand, improve, or maintain the resources of public libraries by the purchase of new books, periodicals, audio-visual materials, other non-print media, and purchase or lease of library equipment; and to implement programs of publicity to keep the public informed of the services offered by public libraries.

The Library Development Project whose purpose is to improve or extend services in areas of demonstrated need is a per capita grant project. In FY 84 funding was 12¢ per capita with a cap of \$25,000 and a minimum of \$3,000. Libraries are required to meet a minimum level of local support to qualify. It is anticipated that FY 85 funding will also be 12¢ per capita. Grants for FY 86 and FY 87 will not be decided until each year's LSCA appropriation is known.

In order for public libraries to take advantage of the benefits of technological development a new grant program, Public Library Automation and Technology, was begun in FY 84. It will continue in FY 85 and the foreseeable future.

The State Library has established a goal of two books per capita for public libraries. In FY 84 public libraries owned 1.35 books per capita. LSCA funding should assist libraries increase their holdings to 4,464,000 in FY 85, 4,714,000 in FY 86, and 4,964,000 in FY 87. As libraries develop machine readable records collections are being inventoried. This should result in an increase in weeding and identifying lost materials. This should have an impact on per capita holdings.

There are 156 professional librarians employed in South Carolina's public libraries. In order to provide a higher level of service public libraries should employ 166 librarians in FY 85, 176 in FY 86, and 186 in FY 87.

Should Title I be funded at over \$60 million the State Library would provide a grant of \$20,000 to the Richland County Public Library as a MURL to increase its resources.

Objective 3. To extend public library service to special constituencies, including the disadvantaged, the elderly, the unserved, and persons of limited English-speaking ability.

Under its service to the disadvantaged project the State Library has addressed the needs of the disadvantaged in various ways. These projects have had effects far beyond the locales and population groups originally designated as targets. They have been the instruments for changing staff and

public attitudes concerning library goals and services, in bringing new groups of users into the library to participate in traditional activities, and in revealing additional areas of service to be explored.

As stated elsewhere in this document the State Library believes that basic library service needs -- information, education, and recreation -- are the same for all groups, but the methods of delivering these services must necessarily be tailored to meet the special needs of each group. South Carolina public libraries provide materials for new adult readers (23), space for literacy tutoring (31), referrals for literacy training (22), service to nursing homes (28), to senior citizen centers (15), day care programs (35), and local jails (16).

The State Library has identified two major problems in providing service to the disadvantaged: physical access to library service and illiteracy. Projects have been designed to solve these problems.

One of the most effective means of providing library service to the disadvantaged in South Carolina is bookmobile service. Over the past several years LSCA grants have enabled ten libraries to purchase new bookmobiles. As other bookmobiles wear out in counties eligible for a Service to the Disadvantaged grant, grants will be made to replace them. This will be true throughout the three year period. A priority in FY 85 will be assisting grant recipients and other libraries to develop their bookmobile services to better meet the needs of the disadvantaged.

Illiteracy remains a major problem in South Carolina with 25.7% of adults over 25 years of age considered to be functionally illiterate. The State Library has a history of funding projects to combat illiteracy. A major cooperative effort begun in FY 84 will continue in FY 85. Participants in this effort at the State level include the State Library, the Office of Adult Education, the Governor's Office, the Lieutenant Governor's Office, and the South Carolina Literacy Association. Additional funding became available when the Governor's Office transferred a VISTA project to the State Library. In FY 85 either the State Library or the South Carolina Literacy Association will apply for another VISTA grant. It is estimated that fifteen counties will receive LSCA assistance in FY 85 in this area. Because of previous LSCA funding some libraries now provide literacy programs with local funds, a true test of the value of initial LSCA funding. Literacy projects will also be targeted toward children in efforts to prevent the next generation from having such a high incidence of illiteracy. Another literacy workshop may be planned for FY 86 after evaluation of the effect all this activity has had.

As always, throughout the three year period, local libraries will be encouraged to submit applications which address the special needs of the disadvantaged. For all disadvantaged grants priority will be given to counties with over 25% of their population being disadvantaged. Next priority is to counties with over 20,000 disadvantaged citizens, but not 25% of the population. The third priority is counties with over 15% disadvantaged.

South Carolina's over 65 age group increased 50.4% in the last decade. The State Library, in light of the emphasis placed on serving this group in the

proposed LSCA renewal legislation, will evaluate programs for the elderly. In the interim libraries will be encouraged to target local, State Aid, and LSCA (library development and service to the disadvantaged) funds to meet the library needs of the 287,328 people in this category.

Because of their low number the State Library has chosen not to treat service to those with limited English-speaking ability as a priority. The central collection developed with LSCA funding is still housed at the Charleston County Library and is available on interlibrary loan. No additional LSCA funds will be devoted for this purpose.

Objective 4. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

As a part of the "Jobs Bill", LSCA Title II, which provides funding for public library construction, was funded for the first time in ten years in FY 83. South Carolina's share of the \$50 million appropriation was \$779,110. Twenty-one public library systems submitted letters of intent to participate indicating a great need for construction funds. Other libraries did not respond because they felt local matching funds were not available. Eleven of these applications were approved.

State Library staff members worked with public library staffs, boards, and local officials from the writing of building programs, drawing of initial floor plans, critiques of architectural drawings, furniture layout, fund raising, and justifying need to County Councils. The major story of this project was the willingness of the people of these counties to raise money for their library. In all but two projects, contributions from individuals, local companies, and foundations played a significant part. This is especially noteworthy when one considers these were all counties with high unemployment. From the activity that has been generated, it is obvious that LSCA Title II funds have served as an incentive for local effort.

At the end of FY 84 one project was completed, seven projects were under construction, and three were out for bid. It is estimated that all eleven will be completed in FY 84.

For more information see separate Title II Annual Program for FY 83.

GOAL III.

To extend and improve library services to special clientele: the institutionalized and physically handicapped.

Objective 1. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in state-supported institutions.

Since 1967 the State Library has provided assistance to libraries in state-supported institutions. The original goal of library service in all institutions has been reached. Activities now center on improving the quality of

service. The State Library provides consultant services to all state-supported institutions and collection development grants to those institutional libraries that meet the support requirements for the grant program. In addition, the State Library provides continuing education opportunities, reference assistance, interlibrary loan services, and film services. Library support has increased dramatically with the grant program, but escalating costs of all materials and services, added to uncertain State economies, result in inadequate provision of library services.

Since no institution meets standards for size of their collection, grants for the foreseeable future will continue to emphasize collection development. Due to changing populations (in size and type) the appropriateness of certain materials has been questioned. Libraries will need to develop collection development policies consistent with the abilities of the clientele to be served. The institutional consultant will assist librarians develop these plans over the next few years. The major redirection of collections is with institutions serving the mentally retarded. With most educable and trainable retarded children being mainstreamed into public school, the residential centers are now working with those who are profoundly retarded. For this group the printed page holds no fascination. Toys, games, and realia are more appropriate methods of providing library service. Efforts will continue to increase these collections. Collection size in mental health institutions meet quantitative standards. The need is to weed these collections and replace worn, outdated materials. The School for the Deaf also meets quantitative standards, but their collection is an old one in need of weeding (a FY 85 objective). Children assigned to the schools run by the Department of Youth Services have library service available only during school hours. Their collections are also underdeveloped. A realistic objective is to increase inadequate local book budgets by 10% each of the next three years. The Department of Corrections is approximately 12,000 volumes shy of meeting ALA/ACA standards. However, the librarian receives thousands of stripped books from book stores each year which are given to inmates, which do not appear in the library's book count. This source supplements the regular collection. The need remains to increase funds to acquire materials with the specific need of inmates in mind. The State Library is able to supplement institutional holdings with interlibrary loan and the film program. An objective will be to increase use of these services by 5% in each of the next three years. All institutions are understaffed. The institutional consultant in meetings with administrators will attempt to get staffs increased, but little hope is offered since the State is reluctant to add new positions.

For the past several years institutions have benefitted from a program which provides free multiple copies of publishers' overstock. This is one positive result of the Thor Power Tool decision. Publishers donate these materials to correctional institutions rather than paying taxes on them. The Department of Corrections has established a warehouse to take care of these. Other institutions can select from this warehouse. Youth Services receives materials directly.

For those institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service, the institutional consultant will continue to select paperback materials for them. These include institutions serving the physically handicapped and those addicted to alcohol and drugs.

Continued support will also be given to the South Carolina Bibliotherapy Association. As appropriate the institutional consultant will assist additional libraries to develop bibliotherapy programs.

Objective 2. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

The South Carolina State Library has the responsibility for providing library services to the blind and physically handicapped of the state. The Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is a member of the Library of Congress network of libraries serving this group. Anyone who is unable to read conventional print due to a visual or physical handicap is eligible. According to Library of Congress estimates, 43,705 South Carolinians are eligible; 7,038 are currently registered. The long-range goal is to serve 35% (15,297), the same percent using public libraries. An interim goal is to register 1,000 new readers each year for the next three years. After attrition the library should be serving 8,000 readers by FY 87. In FY 84, 126,121 books were circulated. The goal is to increase circulation by 5% each year of this plan. In order to serve readers of braille the library will continue to contract with the North Carolina State Library.

Lack of adequate space hinders the library in its efforts to serve the handicapped. The State Library hopes to move into new quarters as part of a State Museum complex by FY 86 or FY 87. In the interim collection development will continue to be dictated by available shelf space. Contingency plans have been made to effectively use all existing space. The library does meet ALA standards for collection size and will continue to do so.

A major objective for FY 86 will be to replace LSCA operating funds with State funds, thus making this service less vulnerable to federal decisions on library funding. Such a request has been made in the State Library's recent budget request. If unsuccessful, similar requests will be made in future years. In FY 85 State funds will be available for the first time for the purchase of large print books.

The staff has analyzed 1979 ALA standards for this service. Most standards are either fully or partially being met. Revised standards published in 1984 are now being analyzed. As time and funds permit the library will attempt to meet other standards. In FY 84 an advisory council composed of users and providers of service to the handicapped was formed. It will meet semi-annually. In December 1983 a workshop was held for public libraries, emphasizing the role public libraries can play in the provision of this service. This workshop will be repeated in the future, possibly bi-annually.

Microcomputers purchased with LSCA funds have enabled the library to automate several activities. Since this service is very labor intensive, efforts will continue to automate where practicable. One major problem is magazine circulation and record keeping. The Library of Congress' CMLS mailing system can solve this problem once the library meets standards established by NLS for participation. A long-term goal is to have an automated circulation system which will allow the reader advisors to give more personal service to readers.

The recording project of South Carolina materials will continue. A long-range goal is to have sophisticated recording equipment in the new building. Use of volunteers will continue. However, lack of space precludes an extensive volunteer program. Again, this should change in new quarters. In FY 84 38 individuals contributed 1,166 hours of volunteer time.

GOAL IV.

To encourage and develop resource sharing by all libraries through participation in the South Carolina Library Network and other cooperative activities.

South Carolina has a long tradition of interlibrary cooperation. Much of this cooperation has been on an informal basis. In FY 81 a study was conducted on the feasibility of establishing a statewide library network. The consultants concluded that South Carolina could support a network. However, the existing uncertainty of LSCA funding and an unstable state economy postponed design and implementation plans. In the interim the State Library continued or initiated activities, which would contribute to the network.

During FY 84 intensive study was done to determine the possible form a state library network should take. Four Task Force meetings were held to hear library automation authorities discuss the state network from their perspectives. The State Library engaged RMG Consultants, Inc. to facilitate detailed network discussion. The State Division of Information Resource Management also participated in these discussions. Options were considered and vendor demonstrations were held. A first-time \$50,000 State appropriation for network planning was received in FY 85. The State Library in its FY 86 State budget request is seeking funding to implement these plans.

Plans are to establish over a period of three years an integrated on-line library system at the State Library to host the state network and to develop a communication system which will give libraries and state agencies access to the network. The following scenario has been devised to accomplish this goal.

Scenario for Development of Integrated On-Line System

- Phase I.
 - (Year 1)
 - A. Install integrated system at State Library
 - 1. Put South Carolina State Library catalog on-line
 - 2. Implement circulation/interlibrary loan module
 - B. Select, test, and install communication system to access catalog for:
 - 1. Public libraries
 - 2. Some state agencies

- Phase II. (Year 2)
- A. Implement South Carolina Library Network for:
 - catalog access
 - interlibrary loan
 - state documents depository system
 - electronic mail
 - B. Provide communication access for:
 - 1. Remaining state agencies
 - 2. State institution libraries
 - 3. TEC libraries
 - 4. Academic libraries
 - C. Carry out demonstration project to test school library participation
 - D. Implement other system functions for State Library (e.g. acquisitions, film booking)
- Phase III. (Year 3)
- A. Develop statewide union list of serials by inputting:
 - 1. USC detail holdings (SE/CONSER project)
 - 2. Other machine readable records
 - 3. Holdings of other libraries
 - B. Put Monthly Catalog of Federal Documents on-line
 - C. Provide communications access for school libraries in districts which permit interlibrary cooperation
- Phase IV. (Years 1-3) Related Activities
- A. Investigate and evaluate developing technologies and projects having applications for the South Carolina Library Network, including:
 - 1. Linked Systems Project or other means of linking local library systems
 - 2. Optical disc and other data storage techniques
 - 3. Distributed processing systems
 - B. Assist local libraries with conversion of bibliographic records to machine readable form for:
 - 1. automation of internal functions
 - 2. eventual inclusion in a state union catalog or linked systems project
 - C. Monitor development of state microwave telecommunication system and other communication innovations for network applications

Phase V. Based on decisions resulting from investigations outlined in
(Timeframe Phase IV, the South Carolina Library Network will be completed
dependent by bringing online local library catalogs as individual
on comple- libraries complete conversion of bibliographic records.
tion of
I-IV)

The four objectives of Goal IV remain the same. Activities planned under these objectives will also contribute to the basic goal of the establishment of the South Carolina Library Network.

Objective 1. To provide interlibrary loan and reference services from the State Library.

The State Library will continue to serve as the primary source of interlibrary loan and reference service for public and institutional libraries. The State Library will also continue to offer interlibrary loan to academic and special libraries. An objective is to increase use of this service by 5% annually for each of these groups. According to the network study this service received "high evaluations from all users of the system."

In year one of the South Carolina Library Network implementation plan the State Library's catalog will be put on-line. A circulation/interlibrary loan module will be installed which will give public libraries and some state agencies access to this collection. In year two remaining state agencies, state institutional libraries, TEC libraries, and academic libraries will be provided with the necessary communication links to give them access. By the end of the third year service will be offered to public schools in districts which permit resource sharing.

The State Library initiated on-line information retrieval services in FY 83 using DIALOG. It is anticipated as more indexes and databases are available on-line that use will increase significantly. Funds have been requested in the FY 86 budget for State government's use of this service. Interlibrary loan use will continue to be charged to Title III.

The State Documents Depository System had its first full year of operation in FY 83. Approximately 1,000 more South Carolina documents than projected were received. Since the number of documents received during the past two years surpassed all expectation, the State Library has not had the opportunity to evaluate the system. In FY 85 a meeting will be scheduled with depository librarians to discuss current procedures and get their recommendations for changes.

Scheduled for FY 85 is the preparation of a policy and procedures manual for interlibrary loan. This will possibly be in a loose leaf format to facilitate revision in future years.

The Superintendent of Documents in 1981 requested that each state prepare a state plan for federal depository libraries. In May 1983 the South Carolina State Plan for Depository Libraries was submitted. The plan calls for the libraries of the University of South Carolina, Clemson University, and

Winthrop College to share responsibilities usually performed by a regional library (South Carolina does not have a regional library). Each of the three libraries have selected areas of responsibility, allowing depository libraries in the state to discard federal documents after checking with these libraries to make sure a final copy is being held. This plan will also encourage thorough collection development and enhance the interlibrary lending of federal documents. Approval of this plan was received in September 1984.

Objective 2. To provide bibliographic access to major library collections in the state.

The picture of interlibrary cooperation in South Carolina has changed drastically in recent years because of access to the OCLC database through membership in SOLINET. There are now some 50 South Carolina libraries which are SOLINET members. Many libraries joined as a result of Title III grants. Additional grants of this nature may be made during the next three years to support SOLINET participation and development of the state database.

Most of the larger libraries are members of SOLINET. Throughout the three year period the State Library will assist these and other libraries convert their bibliographic records to machine readable form. Following a pattern of recent years RECON grants will be made subject to available funding. In FY 85 two new projects initiated in FY 84 will be continued to determine viable methods for small and medium sized libraries to use in developing machine readable records. Georgetown County Memorial Library and Newberry-Saluda Regional Library will be test libraries in SOLINET's Small Libraries Project (SCATS). A portion of each libraries collection will be converted, as well as new acquisitions. Fairfield County Library will use Bro-dart's conversion system. After this first year an evaluation will be done to see which is more cost effective. The libraries will have no obligation to continue past year one, but will be encouraged to continue. They will agree to include their records in any future state database.

While encouraging other libraries to create machine readable records, the State Library was busy creating its own database. In FY 84 recon of the circulating collection of the State Library was completed. By the end of FY 85 the South Carolina Collection, state documents, and reference should be completed. It is planned to have the entire collection converted by the time the catalog goes on-line.

In FY 83 the State Library awarded a Title III grant to the University of South Carolina Medical School Library to produce a Union List of Serials of the holdings of the State Library, Richland County Public Library, and Columbia College Library. Publication was in FY 84. This will be an on-going project incorporating updates from the three libraries. Evaluation of the usefulness of this project may lead to adding more libraries in the Columbia area to make a Columbia Union List, or producing other regional union lists. The development of a statewide union list of serials is slated for year three.

The University of South Carolina and the State Library received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to fund phase one of a project to gain bibliographic control over the newspapers published in South Carolina. The grant was administered by the University of South Carolina with support services provided by the State Library. Since so much work had been done in South Carolina NEH declined to fund phase two so it could fund other states with greater need. The University of South Carolina and the State Library anticipate continuance of the project using the help of local foundations.

Objective 3. To provide continuing education opportunities.

Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III in addition to traditional Title I activities. The State Library will continue to provide continuing education opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will also plan special workshops given by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with USC's College of Library and Information Science.

In FY 85 the State Library will continue its highly successful series of Cooperative Reference Exchanges. In FY 86 the State Library plans to offer training for depository staffs in the use and promotion of documents as an information source.

Objective 4. To examine opportunities for automation which would enhance cooperative activities.

During the three year period libraries throughout the state will be examining ways in which automation can be used in their libraries. An in-state automation consultant team has been formed to assist libraries identify their automation needs. If automation would lead to interlibrary cooperation, Title III will be used. If automation would allow a public library to make its services more efficient (e.g. circulation system), Title I would be used.

In its FY 86 budget request the State Library has included a coordinator for the South Carolina Library Network. This individual will also be available for consulting activities as they relate to automation.

NOTE: The State Library is currently funding an interlibrary loan librarian and equipment for this program with Title III funds. The State Library has requested that these items be covered with State funds beginning July 1, 1985. If the General Assembly concurs the federal funds released will be used for other appropriate Title III activities.